

been characterized as "new matter" into the disclosure. Text from the substitute specification which is not considered to be supported by the original disclosure is then identified. This objection is respectfully traversed for reasons which follow.

The substitute specification submitted with the Reply filed on August 22, 2008, was prepared from the literal English language translation of the French-text specification of the International Application from which the present U.S. Patent Application is derived. Although rephrased and linguistically corrected language was used for preparation of the substitute specification, the subject matter disclosed in the substitute specification corresponded to the subject matter which had been disclosed in the originally-submitted, literal English language translation, and the single drawing filed with the International Application on which this U.S. Patent Application is based.

The use of both rephrased and linguistically corrected language when amending a patent application is permitted by Section 2163.07 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure. Section 2163.06 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure further indicates that "information contained in any one of the specification, claims or drawings of the application as filed may be added to any other part of the application without introducing new matter". Consequently, none of the amendments made to the application while preparing the substitute specification are properly considered to constitute "new matter".

The Office Action of December 10, 2008, first takes the position that identified language presented in the last paragraph of page 5 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification submitted on August 22, 2008, is not supported by the original disclosure.

The original disclosure for this Patent Application, for example, at lines 30 to 37 of page 3, described a method including the steps of "permanently monitoring and measuring the atmosphere in each of said chambers using the temperature monitoring means..." and "altering of the power of the means for heating and, if any, on the cooling, of the heat-transfer gas". It is submitted that, this alone, provides adequate support for the identified language presented in the last paragraph of page 5 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification because the terms "continuously" and "adjusting" appropriately rephrase the terms "permanently" and "altering", respectively.

Moreover, the term "permanently" was presented as an English translation of the French word "permanente" and the term "altering" was presented as an English translation of the French word "modulation". According to Webster's New World Dictionaries (copies of these entries are attached to this Reply), the French word "permanente" can translate to the English words "permanent" or "continuous", the French word "modulation" can translate to the English word "modulation", and the English word "modulate" can mean "to regulate, adjust, or adapt", providing additional

support for establishing that the identified language presented in the last paragraph of page 5 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification was adequately supported by the original disclosure.

The Office Action next objects to identified language presented at lines 6 and 7 of page 7 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification. In particular, the Examiner objects to the phrase "if an incident is detected which involves heating of the enclosed space". The original disclosure for this Patent Application, for example, at lines 30 to 36 of page 4, stated that "if an incident concerning the heating means is detected above a mean temperature in excess of 120 degrees Celsius, the temperature regulating means are set off until a mean temperature of below 100 degrees Celsius is detected in the chambers before any resumption of the treatment cycle is permitted" (emphasis added). The emphasized disclosure demonstrates that adequate support for the identified language presented at lines 6 and 7 of page 7 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification was provided by the original disclosure.

The Office Action next objects to identified language presented at lines 1 and 2 of page 8 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification. In particular, the Examiner objects to the phrase "adjusting the flow rate of the heat-transfer fluid". The original disclosure for this Patent Application, at lines 8 and 9 of page 5, described this as "acting on the flow rate of

the means that propel said heat-transfer fluid", the emphasized wording constituting a literal translation of the original French text "par action sur". However, this method step is further described at lines 10 to 16 of page 12, which stated that "to allow the suite of detection and control means of a treatment device according to the invention to yield the expected results, the speed at which the heat-transfer fluid circulates is kept constant in the enclosed treatment space and through the load of woody material by action on the flow rate of the means that drive the heat-transfer fluid" (emphasis added). The emphasized disclosure further demonstrates that adequate support for the identified language presented at lines 1 and 2 of page 8 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification was provided by the original disclosure.

The Office Action next objects to the term "blower" which is used at line 4 of page 10 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification. It should further be noted that the term "blower" is used elsewhere in the substitute specification. The single, original figure presented for this Patent Application clearly illustrates what is fairly characterized as a "blower" in the upper, left corner of the illustrated structure (which is pointed to by the reference number 11) and lines 27 and 28 of page 6 of the original disclosure stated that "the circulating means 11 consist of at least one fan", clearly demonstrating that adequate support for use of the term "blower" in the marked-up

copy of the substitute specification was provided by the original disclosure.

The Office Action next objects to identified language presented at lines 21 to 23 of page 11 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification. In particular, the Examiner objects to the phrase "adjust the output of the heater 10, for heating the heat-transfer fluid, and the output of the regulator 12". The original disclosure for this Patent Application, at lines 7 to 10 of page 7, described this as "altering of the power of the means 10 for heating and, if any, on the cooling, of the heat-transfer gas by the regulating means 12 thus running a heat-treatment cycle" (emphasis added). As previously indicated, the term "altering" was presented as an English translation of the French word "modulation" and, according to Webster's New World Dictionaries (copies of these entries are attached to this Reply), the French word "modulation" can translate to the English word "modulation", and the English word "modulate" can mean "to regulate, adjust, or adapt". The emphasized disclosure once again demonstrates that adequate support for the identified language presented at lines 21 to 23 of page 11 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification was provided by the original disclosure.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that no new matter was introduced into the substitute specification filed with the Reply which was submitted on August 22, 2008, and the

reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to the substitute specification under 35 U.S.C. §132(a) is respectfully requested.

Although not included as part of the objection to the substitute specification which was submitted on August 22, 2008, the Examiner similarly questions the use of the term "ligneous material" at the top of page 6 of the Office Action of December 10, 2008, and requires "applicant... to show... support for the newly added term". Because the Examiner further indicates, at the bottom of page 5 of the Office Action, that "'ligneous material' is same as the woody material as shown by the prior art" (emphasis added), the reason for making this requirement is not understood. Nevertheless, the following is noted.

The original disclosure for this Patent Application, at various locations throughout the Patent Application, used the term "woody material". According to Webster's New World Dictionary (a copy of the entry is attached to this Reply), the English word "ligneous" means "of, or having the nature of, wood; woody". It is submitted that, this alone, provides adequate support for the use of the term ligneous in the substitute specification submitted on August 22, 2008, because the term "ligneous" appropriately rephrases the term "woody". Also to be noted is that the original title for this Patent Application uses the term "ligneous". Moreover, the term "woody" was presented as an English translation of the French word "ligneuse", providing still further support for use of the term "ligneous" in the

marked-up copy of the substitute specification.

The Office Action of December 10, 2008, also objects to the replacement sheet of the drawing which was submitted with the Reply filed on August 22, 2008, under 35 U.S.C. §132(a), for allegedly introducing what has once again been characterized as "new matter" into the disclosure. In particular, the Examiner refers to "the locations of the sensors 14, 15 and seals 16, 17", which are not considered to be supported by the original disclosure. This objection is also respectfully traversed for reasons which follow.

The Office Action of February 26, 2008, objected to the drawing under 37 C.F.R. §1.83(a), and required an illustration of identified structures that were specified in the claims. Because these structures were acknowledged to have been specified in the original claims, it is submitted that such structures cannot now be objected to as an introduction of "new matter" into the disclosure. As for the placement of such structures on the replacement sheet of the drawing, basis for such placement was provided in applicant's Reply filed on August 22, 2008.

Reference numbers 14 and 15 were added to the single figure to illustrate the sensors associated with the enclosed treatment space for monitoring the temperature and humidity of the treatment space. Support for the placements shown in the drawing was demonstrated with reference to French Patent Application No. 2 790 698, the subject matter of which is

incorporated by reference in the specification for this Patent Application, noting lines 9 to 12 of page 6 of the original specification.

From line 31 of page 9 through line 4 of page 10, FR 2 790 698 indicates that:

"The management of the temperature and of the humidity level prevailing in the enclosure during the treatment is obtained by temperature sensors and hygrometers (not shown) known in themselves and laid out on each of the longitudinal interior walls 13, 14 of the enclosure. Another sensor further placed in the enclosure allows a permanent control of the oxygen content of the heat-transfer fluid". (emphasis added)

The sensors 14 and 15 were, therefore, placed along the interior walls (i.e., the walls 2) of the enclosed spaced shown in the drawing for the present U.S. Patent Application, fully in accordance with the duly incorporated disclosure of FR 2 790 698. No criticality has been attributed to the particular placement of the sensors, and consequently, it is submitted that there is no reason to provide any basis for the locations of the sensors 14, 15 beyond that which has already been duly provided (i.e., on each of the interior walls).

Reference numbers 16 and 17 were also added to the single figure to illustrate structures for sealing top and bottom portions of the load while placed in the treatment space. Support for the placements shown in the drawing was again demonstrated with reference to French Patent Application No. 2 790 698, the subject matter of which is incorporated by reference in the

specification for this Patent Application, once again noting lines 9 to 12 of page 6 of the original specification.

From line 28 of page 8 to line 2 of page 9, FR 2 790 698 indicates that:

"The sealing around the load is further obtained by modifying the height of the treatment zone 22 according to the variation of the height of the load of ligneous material to treat. For this purpose, the treatment zone 22 is equipped with a screen 42 of variable height vertically laid out between the top of the load 11 of ligneous material to treat and the partition 19 forming the bottom of the heating chamber 20 and, consequently, the ceiling of this treatment zone". (emphasis added)

The seal 16 was, therefore, placed to indicate the corresponding structure shown in the drawing for the present U.S. Patent Application, fully in accordance with the duly incorporated disclosure of FR 2 790 698.

Referring to lines 26 to 29 of page 9, FR 2 790 698 indicates that:

"In order to avoid any penetration of oxygen inside the enclosure during the treatment, the enclosure 12 is made tight by the installation of sealing joints level with the door 18 and of siphons level with the evacuation openings 52". (emphasis added)

The seal 17 was, therefore, placed level with the door and of the siphons level with the evacuation openings of the structure shown in the drawing for the present U.S. Patent Application, fully in accordance with the duly incorporated disclosure of FR 2 790 698.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that no new

matter was introduced into the replacement sheet of the drawing filed with the Reply which was submitted on August 22, 2008, and the reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to the replacement sheet of the drawing under 35 U.S.C. §132(a) is respectfully requested.

The Office Action of December 10, 2008, next refers to the documents which were enclosed with the Reply which was filed on August 22, 2008. The position being taken by the Examiner in this discussion is not entirely understood. However, in an effort to respond to this issue, the following is noted.

The Examiner is correct that copies of seven documents were enclosed with the Reply filed on August 22, 2008. However, the Examiner is incorrect that these documents were submitted "without an Information Disclosure Statement".

As noted in the Reply of August 22, 2008, five of the seven documents, including EP 0 142 071 (Lignomat GmbH), FR 2 790 698 (Laurencot), FR 2 757 097 (BCI), FR 2 720 969 (Montornes) and FR 2 604 245 (Gautreau), pertained to an Information Disclosure Statement which had previously been submitted on August 24, 2005. For reasons given in the Reply of August 22, 2008, the Information Disclosure Statement filed on August 24, 2005, was properly considered as originally filed, and the copies of the five identified documents were being submitted as a courtesy to the Examiner. In the alternative, it was indicated that if fees were deemed to be necessary for consideration of the remaining

five documents which had previously been cited in the Information Disclosure Statement of August 24, 2005, but which had not yet been considered by the Examiner, such fees could be charged to Deposit Account No. 03-2405.

Consequently, what was requested was consideration of the Information Disclosure Statement filed on August 24, 2005, and there was no need to submit a new Information Disclosure Statement with the documents enclosed with the Reply of August 22, 2008. Noting Section 609 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, "[o]nce the minimum requirements of 37 CFR 1.97 and 37 CFR 1.98 are met, the examiner has an obligation to consider the information". To this end, and while the Examiner is correct in noting that a list of all information submitted for consideration by the Patent Office must be supplied pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.98(b), the required list, on two PTO-1449 forms, had already been submitted with the Information Disclosure Statement filed on August 24, 2005, and there was no need to submit a new list of information submitted for consideration by the Patent Office.

Accordingly, it is submitted that the Examiner has not yet appropriately acknowledged the consideration of EP 0 142 071 (Lignomat GmbH), FR 2 790 698 (Laurencot), FR 2 757 097 (BCI), FR 2 720 969 (Montornes) and FR 2 604 245 (Gautreau), which were cited in the Information Disclosure Statement filed on August 24, 2005, and which were duly listed on the PTO-1449 forms supplied with the originally submitted Information Disclosure Statement.

It is, therefore, once again respectfully requested that the Examiner reissue the PTO-1449 forms submitted with applicant's Information Disclosure Statement filed on August 24, 2005, with initialed lines "AM", "AN", "AO" and "AP" on Sheet 1 of 2 of the submitted PTO-1449 forms and line "AL" on Sheet 2 of 2 of the submitted PTO-1449 forms to acknowledge the Examiner's consideration of the cited documents.

As was further noted in the Reply of August 22, 2008, the remaining two documents, which included the cover page from International Publication No. WO 00/53985 and EP 1 133 666, each pertain to applications which claim the priority of French Patent Application No. 99/03179, which was published as FR 2 790 698. Because FR 99/03179 and EP 1 133 666 correspond to FR 2 790 698, these documents are cumulative and were not being submitted for separate consideration, noting 37 C.F.R. §1.98(c), but rather were only being submitted to provide available English language translations of the abstract and claims of FR 2 790 698, which had previously been submitted for consideration, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.98(a)(3)(ii). Consequently, there was no need to submit either an Information Disclosure Statement or a list of the information submitted for consideration by the Patent Office pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.98(b) relative to the remaining two documents enclosed with the Reply of August 22, 2008, and corresponding action is earnestly solicited.

The Office Action next rejects claims 8 to 22 under

35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the previously cited patents to Rosenau (US 4,356,641), Weis (US 3,744,144) and Little (US 5,325,604), which are cited in the alternative.

As has previously been indicated, claims 8 to 22 are directed to the "high-temperature" heat treatment of a load of ligneous material, for purposes of making it possible to preserve the mechanical, acoustic and insulating characteristics of the wood being treated. This is to be distinguished from processes for drying wood products, which only serve to withdraw moisture from the wood. In this regard, it was noted that in addition to evacuating water from the wood being treated, high-temperature heat treatments also cause polymerization of the macromolecular chains of the constituents of the wood, which stabilizes the properties of the wood being treated.

To the contrary, it was noted that Rosenau, Weis and Little disclose various processes for kiln-drying wood products, providing no disclosure relating to what the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would have considered to constitute a high-temperature heat treatment of ligneous material. In support of this, it was noted that the drying procedures disclosed by Rosenau, Weis and Little are performed at temperatures on the order of 110 to 180 °F (i.e., 43 to 82 °C), which does not even approach the temperatures for performing a high-temperature heat treatment which, as is noted in the original specification for this Patent Application (see,

page 1, lines 18 to 21), occurs "at a minimum temperature of 230 degrees Celsius" (i.e., 446 °F). Also to be noted is that the drying procedures of Rosenau, Weis and Little are only disclosed for purposes of drying wood products, and there is no disclosure directed to the qualities acquired by the wood products during the drying process, such as the dimensional stability and improved resistance to ageing and rotting which are mentioned in the original specification for this Patent Application (see, page 1, lines 21 to 24).

As a consequence of the foregoing, a high-temperature heat treatment must be performed under controlled atmosphere, with a reduced oxygen content. Moreover, the various air flows in circulation must be controlled to uniformly treat the load of wood in terms of its quality. Absent this, the wood products obtained would be unusable. Moreover, without effective control of the oxygen content, there is a potential for ignition and the destruction of the oven.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little are not properly cited for purposes of rejecting applicant's claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Because the treatments being performed are entirely different, the temperatures at which the treatments are being performed are entirely different, and the results obtained are entirely different, it is submitted that the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would

not have considered the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little to be relevant to the subject matter of applicant's claims, and the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would not have referred to the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little for purposes of developing the improvements which are recited in applicant's claims. For these reasons, it is submitted that the Examiner has not established the prima facie case which is required for supporting a conclusion of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) (see, Section 2142 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure).

Even if citation of the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little is deemed to be appropriate for purposes of rejecting applicant's claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), it is submitted that applicant's claims would nevertheless patentably distinguish the cited disclosures.

In the "Response to Arguments" which is provided at Paragraph 7 on page 5 of the Office Action of December 10, 2008, the Examiner asks for an indication of "any limitations from the claims that prior art references do not teach or show". It is submitted that this has already been done, although the Examiner has dismissed such distinctions, with reference to the very same Paragraph 7 when considering that the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little fail to disclose what the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would have considered to be a high-temperature heat treatment

of ligneous material, and with reference to Paragraphs 4 to 6 when considering the conditions for a high-temperature heat treatment of ligneous material which are recited in independent claim 8, among other claimed distinctions.

In the "Response to Arguments", the position is taken that the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little each relate to a high-temperature heat treatment of ligneous material, even though the disclosed drying processes are acknowledged to take place at temperatures on the order of 110 to 180 °F, temperatures which are significantly less than the temperatures that the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would have attributed to a high-temperature heat treatment (which is the required standard, and not what the Examiner would consider a high-temperature heat treatment to be, as is suggested in the Office Action). Consequently, it is submitted that the Examiner's conclusion runs contrary to the established state of the art to which the present invention pertains.

The Examiner further takes the position that the drying processes disclosed by Rosenau, Weis and Little are "same as the applicant's" except for the claimed temperatures and that this "produces no new or unexpected results". It is submitted that such conclusions also run contrary to what would have been the understanding of the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made. The differences in operating conditions for drying processes such as those disclosed

by Rosenau, Weis and Little and a high-temperature heat treatment are significant, and produce the new and unexpected results that applicant's high-temperature heat treatment can not only dry the ligneous material, but also maintain qualities of the ligneous material, such as dimensional stability and improved resistance to ageing and rotting, during the drying process.

The Examiner further takes the position that the conditions for the high-temperature heat treatment recited in applicant's claims are obvious matters of choice that would have been well known to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made. However, no reference has been cited to support this position. Consequently, and in the event the Examiner elects to maintain this position, the citation of appropriate references disclosing the conditions recited in applicant's claims is respectfully requested (see, Part C of Section 2144.03 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure).

Accordingly, it is submitted that the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would not have referred to the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis or Little for purposes of developing a high-temperature heat treatment for ligneous material, and that the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little would not have made the improvements of applicant's claimed method obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

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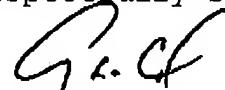
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In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that this Patent Application has been shown to be in condition for allowance and corresponding action is earnestly solicited. In the alternative, entry of this Reply under 37 C.F.R. §1.116(b)(2) is respectfully requested to remove issues so the rejected claims are presented in better form for consideration on appeal.

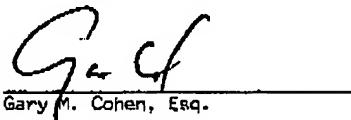
Nevertheless, and recognizing that the Office Action of December 10, 2008, has been made final, a "Notice of Appeal" accompanies this Reply to ensure a complete response to the issued Office Action has been filed.

Respectfully submitted,



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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (Fax No. 571-273-8300) on: June 10, 2009.

Date: 6/10/09   
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Gary M. Cohen, Esq.

## percer

me about that; faire au thinking (about it); s he coming? — you perer — je pense bien ce he will! n) to think. Il en pense g/ poor opinion of it; let what do you think out this plan? que à Rome? what would I have a trip to Rome? i pense que on'ien I est pas si bête qu'on le as as you might think; no raison they think i pense bien qu'elle a that she refused; j'ai as going to die. (c) ~ o be thinking of doing; (esperer) to hope ou ir) project, machine to

penal, -ive adj/pen- ement adv pensively, cation) pension. ~ do go pension; ~ allowance; (divorce) living house; (Scot) nent board and lodg- ing house, guesthouse, rd with sb; chambre (with no meals pro- complete full board. l) boarder; (Am) nent; \* pensionnat nm me, e nm/pensioner. a pension to.

antagon. ~ down/side to slope ~ soi sloping; illes on streets suivre as ~ stural tendency; être going downhill; (fig) le's feet again; (fig) ~ amache) Whit Sunday; go. ~ do shortage on grandpa".

is, chick". (grandad), grandpa"; d) vie, endroit quiet;

\* to be perched\*: rp, chirrup, tweet. pip, nom ~s seedles. i, avoir un ~ to sit a colly\*.

is) tree nursery; (fig) inscrutman.

a) (sensation) percep-; (bureau) tax (collec-

collector, tax man", , ironic perceptible (d

a) (trouer) to pierce; i, bore through; chum- tre for to break open; i, burst; images, lignes le through, avoir une i, in one's pocket; percer b) trou, ouverture to a; tunnel to bore, drive i, de petites fentes et in it. (c) mystère to

## percevoir

275

penetrare. ~ qdh à jour to see (right) through sth. (d) ~ une dent to cut a tooth. 2 vt (acées) to burst; (planter) to come up; (s'ouvrir, dénouer) to break through; (émotion) to show; (vê- dette) to become famous. Il a une dent qui perce bien cutting a tooth; rien n'a percé des négocia- tions no news of the negotiations has filtered through.

• perçant, e adj (gen) piercing; was sharp, keen. • perçee nf: mettre en ~ tomme to broach, tap. • perçée nf (forêt) opening, clearing; (murm) branch gap; (Rugby) break. ♦ perçement nm (trou) piercing; drilling, boring; (rue) building, driving; (fenêtre) making. • perçage nm (m) snowdrop. ♦ percer nm driller. ~ de coffee-for\* safe-breaker. ♦ perçante nf drill.

percevoir [persoov] (28) vt (a) (ressentir) to perceive, detect, make out; (b) faire to collect; indéniable to receive, get. ♦ percevable adj impos collectable, payable.

perche [pech] nf (a) (polaçon) perch, (b) (botan) pole; (: personne) beanpole".

percher [peche] 1 vt (oisement) to perch; (volatiles) to roost; (a: habiter) to live; (pour la nuit) to stay, hup\*. 2 vt (: mettre) to stick\*. 3 se ~ vpr (lit, fig) to perch. être perché sur to be perched upon. ♦ percher nm (lit, fig) perch.

percolateur [perkolator] nm (commercial) per- colator.

percuter [pekyte] 1 vt (gen) to strike. 2 vi: ~ contre (avion, voiture) to crash into. ♦ percutant nf (gen) percussive. ♦ percutantisme nm percussive.

percutant, e adj (discours) forceful, explosive. ♦ percutant nm firing pin.

perdre [pendr] (41) 1 vt (a) (gen) to lose; nom, date to forget; habitude to get out of. (lit, fig) ~ un de vue to lose sight of sb; j'ai perdu le goût de lire I don't feel like laughing any longer. ~ espoir l'opportunité vie to lose hope one's appetite/one's life; l'arbre perd ses feuilles the tree is shedding losing its leaves. (b) temps, effort to waste (d'ach on sth, à faire doing); occasion to lose, miss; cillement to spoil. Is ne l'as jamais vu? tu n'y pards rien! you've never seen him? you haven't missed anything! Il ne perd rien pour attendre! I'll be quite with him yet! (c) (causer préjudice) to ruin, ses ambitions a perdu ambition was his downfall on the ruin of him. 2 vi (a) (gen) to lose (survivre). tu as perdu en ce venant pas you missed something by not coming. (b) réservoir to leak. 3 se ~ vpr (a) (s'arrêter) to get lost, lose one's way. se ~ dans les détails to get bogged down ou get lost in the details; Il y a trop de chiffres, je m'y perds there are too many figures, I'm all confused. (b) (disparaître) to disappear, vanish; (coutume) to die out; (Nuit) to sink. se ~ dans la fuite to disappear ou vanish into the crowd; son cri s'est perdu dans le vacarme his shout was lost in the din. (c) (démentir initial- sable) to be wasted; (dennrées) to go bad. Il y a des gâfes qui se perdent be (ou she etc) deserves a good slap.

♦ perdant, e 1 adj numéro, chyval losing, je suis ~ I lost out\*. 2 nmf loser. ♦ perdition nf (a) (Ref) perdition. Béo de ~ don of vice ou iniquity. (b) (Nuit) en ~ in distress. ♦ perdu, e adj (a) (gen) lost; malade done for; bête stray, je suis ~ (égaré) I'm lost; (désespér) I'm done for; (embrouillé) I'm lost ou all at sea; c'est de l'argent ~ it's money down the drain, it's a waste of money; pendant ses moments ~ in his spare time; ma récente est ~ e my harvest is ruined. (b) endroit out-of-the-way, isolated. (c) emballage non-returnable.

perdrix [pendr] nf partridge. ♦ perdreau, pl ~ x nm (young) partridge.

père [pea] nm (a) father. ~ de famille father; et in it. (c) mystère to

## permettre

Martin (le) ~ Martin senior; de ~ en fils from father to son. (b) (ancêtres) ~s forefathers, ancestors. (c) (2001) (animé) sire. (d) (Ref) father, le P~ X Father X; mon P~ Father; le P~ éternal the Heavenly Father. (e) (: monsieur) le ~ Benoit old (man) Benoit\*. ~ ~ tranquille a quiet fellow; le ~ Noël Father Christmas, Santa Clause.

péremptoire [peemptwa] adj peremptory.

perfection [pefekshn] nf perfection, a ~ to perfection. ♦ perfectionné, e adj sophisticated.

♦ parfaitement nm perfection (de sth), improvement (de in), cours de ~ proficiency courses. ♦ perfectionner 1 vt to improve, perfect. 2 se ~ vpr (choose) to improve; (personne) to improve o.s. se ~ en anglais to improve one's English.

perfidie [pefidi] adj (lit, fig) perfidious. ♦ perfidie nf (vice) perfidy; (acte) perfidious act.

perforer [peføre] 1 vt (trouer) to pierce; (poin- cerner) to punch; (Méd) to perforate, carte perforée punch card; bande perforée punched tape.

♦ perforations, artic 1 nmf (ouvrier) punch-card operator. 2 nf (Ordinateur) card punch.

♦ perforation nf (Méd) perforation; (Ordinateur) punch.

performance [pefɔrmans] nf performance. perfusion [pefʊʃn] nf perfusion.

périllette [pefilat] 1 vi (affaire) to collapse, péril [pefil] nm (liter) peril, danger, mettre en ~ to imperil, endanger; au ~ de sa vie at the risk of one's life; le ~ jaune the yellow peril.

♦ périlleux, -euse adj perilous.

périssé, e (peimé) adj: être ~ (billet) to be out-of-date no longer valid; (fête) to be outdated.

périmètre [perimetrs] nm (math) perimeter; (zone) area.

période [pejod] nf (gen) period, une ~ de chaleur a hot period or spell; pendant la ~ électorale at election time. ♦ périodique nf periodicity.

♦ périodique 1 adj periodic. 2 nm (Presse) periodical. ♦ périodiquement adv periodically.

péripétie [peipe] nf event, episode, les ~s d'une révolution the turns taken by a revolution; après bien des ~s after many ups and downs.

péphérie [pefifex] nf (limite) periphery, (ban- dition) outskirts. ♦ péphérique 1 adj (Anat, Math) peripheral; quartier outlying. 2 nm: (boulevard) ~ ring road, circular route (US).

péphrasme [pefraz] nf circumlocution.

péphile [pephil] nm (par mer) voyage; (par terre) journey.

périr [pevir] 2 vi (liter) to perish (liter), die; (navire) to go down, sink, ~ noyé to drown; faire ~ to kill. ♦ périssable adj perishable.

périscope [pefiskop] nm periscope.

pérituile [pejut] nf peritonitis.

perle [peul] nf (bijou) pearl; (boule) bead; (eau, sang) drop; (sueur) bead; (fig) trésor, hum: arrière

stan ~ fine de culture natural/cultured pearl.

permanence [permanans] nf (a) (chère) perman- ence, en ~ siéger permanently; crier continu- ely. (b) (service) être de ~ to be on duty ou on call; une ~ est assuré le dimanche there is someone on duty ou on call on Sunday. (c)

(bureau) (duty) office; (Pol) committee room; (Scot) study room. ♦ permanent, e 1 adj (gen) permanent; armés, ~ comité standing; spectacle continuous. (Ciné) ~ de 2 heures à minuit continus showings from 2 o'clock to midnight.

2 nm (Pol) (party) official. 3 nf (Conférence) perm.

permeable [peemabl] adj permeable.

permettre [peemtr] (56) 1 vt (a) (gen) to allow, permit. ~ à qn de faire (authorise) to allow ou permet sb to do, lot sb do; (donner la possi- bilité) to enable sb to do; (donner le droit) to entitle sb to do; il se croit tout permis he thinks he can do what he likes ou as he pleases; esa-l

## éricorde

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• miserables; (c; emulus) petites ~s little trou-  
faire des ~s à qn to be nasty to sb; quelle  
that a wretched shambel (c) (soume) Il l'a en  
une ~ he got it for a song ou for next to  
ing. • miserable 1 adj (a) (paupière) per-  
de dentition; region impoverished, poverty-  
ken; logement sordid, mean. (b) (pitoyable)  
ence, conditions miserable, wretched, pit-  
personne pitiful, wretched. (c) (sans valeur)  
ne d'argent paupier, miserable, tout ce pour  
billot de 10 F all this because of a paupier cu-  
ly 10-franc note. 2 nmf (marchant) wretched;  
poor wretched. petit ~! you (little)  
chi • miserabillement adv (pitoyablement)  
rably, wretchedly; (parusement) in  
chad poverty. • misereux, -euse 1 adj  
atty-attacken. 2 nmf down-and-out.

ricorde [imzɛrɔd] n<sup>f</sup> (merciful) of mercy.

sericordeux, -euse adj merciful.

ryne [mizɔgn] 1 adj misogyne. 2 nmf

gynat. • misogyne of misogyne.

[mis] n<sup>f</sup> (a) beauty queen. M~ Franco Miss

ce. (b) (gouvernante) governess.

il [mizɛl] nm missal.

le [mizɛl] nm missal.

on [mizis] n<sup>f</sup> (één) mission. (Pol) assign.

~ lui fut donnée de he was commissioned

s'est donné poer ~ de faire he set himself

mak of doing. • missionnaire adj, nmf

onery.

vo [miziv] n<sup>f</sup> (liter) misive.

mit] nmf clothes moth. • semiter (1) up to be

come moth-eaten. • miltex, -euse adj lieu

, dingy; vêtement, personne shabby.

tips [mitɔ] n<sup>f</sup> (a) (Sport) (période) half;

2) half-time. à la ~ at half-time. (b)

illor à ~ to work part-time.

5, c [mitize] adj ordre mitigated; convic-

lukeux; sentiments mixed.

uer [mitone] (1) vt (a feu doux) to simmer;

solin) to cook with loving care. 2 vi to

en. -enze [mitwje, en] adj: war ~ party

illor [mitraje] (1) vt (Mtl) to machine gun. ~

es des élastiques to peat sb with rubber

; ~ en de questions to bombard sb with

ions. (Phot) ~ un monument to snap away at

monument. • mitraille n<sup>f</sup> (projectiles)

shot; (décharge) hail of bullets; (monnaie)

ou small change. • mitrailleuse nm sub-

ne gun. • mitrailleuse n<sup>f</sup> machine gun.

[mita] n<sup>f</sup> (Rel) mitre.

i [mita] nm baker's boy.

e [mita] nm (Cin, Rad) (sound) mixing.

mitrauer [mitn] nm liquidizer.

[mitn] adj (a) (deux sexes) (gen) mixed;

coeducational. (b) (hétérogène) (gen)

équipe combined; coimission joint; rôle

lycée ~ comprehensive school; outil à

~ dual-purpose tool; cargo ~ cargo-

ship; embalidère ~ gas and electric

; • mixité of coeducation.

e [mitkɔt] n<sup>f</sup> (lit) mixture; (pej, fig)

ction.

[mitɔ] 1 adj pièce de moteur moving;

panneau mobile; feuilles loose; main

• population, équipes mobile; reflet-

ing; traits regard mobile, avec la voiture

des ~ having a car makes you very mobile.

(a) (impulsion) motive (de for), (b) (Art)

; (c) (Phys) moving object ou body.

~, être [mitbile, jor] 1 adj bienpersonnel;

transférable. 2 nmf (meublement) furnish-

personal ou movable property.

ier [mobilize] (1) vt (gén) to mobilize. ~ les

to rouse people's interest. • mobilisation

ilization.

## moduler

mobilité [mobilit] n<sup>f</sup> (gen) mobility.

mocassin [mɔkəs] nm mocassin.

moche\* [mɔʃ] adj (laid) ugly, awful, gharby;

ugliness. (b) (femme) fright; (objet) eyeword;

mode\* [mod] n<sup>f</sup> (gen) fashion; (pej) encoufum;

crase, suivre la ~ to keep in fashion; à la ~ par-

somme, vêtement fashionable; (dans le vent)

are in fashion ou are in; habillé à la ~ habillé

ou trendily dressed; traviller dans la ~ to work

in the fashion industry; ou business; journal

ours; salon la ~ de l'époque according to the

custom of the day; à la ~ du 18e siècle in the style

modèle\* [modɛl] nm (a) (method) method; (genre)

way, ~ de vie way of life; ~ de paiement method

ou mode of payment; ~ d'emploi directions for

use. (b) (Gram) mood; (Mts, Philos) mode;

• modal, e, npl aux (a) modal, • modalité n<sup>f</sup>

(a) (forme) mode ~ d'application de la loi mode

of enforcement of the law; ~s de patient

methodes ou modes of payment. (b) (Ling, Mus, Philos) modality. (c) (Jur) condition clause.

modèle [modɛl] 1 nm (gen, Econ) model; (Tech)

pattern; (typo) type; (example) example, model;

(Scol) corrigé fair copy ~ réduit/de série small-

scale/production model; ~ déposé registered

design petit/grand ~ small/large (Mod) X présente ses ~s d'entente X presents his autumn

models ou styles; X est le ~ du bon élève X is a

model pupil; prendre qn pour ~ to model o.a.

upon sb 2 adj conduite, carrière, forme model,

caractére à shape, mould. corps bien modelé

shapely body; ~ ses attitudes sur to model one's

attitudes on: ~ se ~ sur qn/qui to model on sb/sth. • modelage nm (activit) modelling; (statue) piece of sculpture. • modèles nm (corps)

contours; (Géo) relief.

modérer [modere] 1 vt (gén) to curb, mod-

erate, rétisse to reduce. modérer vos expres-

sions/moderate ou mind your language! 2 se ~

vrir s'apaiser to calm down, control o.s.; (man-

trier de la mesure) to restrain o.s. • modérant,

trice 1 adj moderating, restraining. 2 nm (Tech)

regulator; (compteur) moderator. • modération

n<sup>f</sup> (retenue) moderation, restraint (dissuasion)

reduction. • modérer, e adj (gen) moderate

; • modérément adv manger in moderation. être

~ satisfait to be moderately satisfied.

moderne [modərn] 1 adj/ (gen) modern; ~

équipement up-to-date, la jeune fille ~ the young

woman of today. 2 nm (style) modern style;

modernisation n<sup>f</sup> modernisation; ~ modernisant

modernize. • moderniser (1) vt to modernize,

bring up to date. • modernisme nm modernism;

• moderniste 1 nmf modernist. 2 adj

modernistic. • modernité n<sup>f</sup> modernity, ~

modeste [modest] adj (gen) modest, c'est un

cadau ble ~ it's a very modest gift; je ne suis

pas ~ ouvrir I'm only a simple working man;

d'origine ~ from a modest ou humble background;

être la ~ to make a show of modesty;

avoir le triomphe ~ to be modest about one's

successes. • modestement adv ~ modestly

; • modéste n<sup>f</sup> modesty, famous ~ false modesty.

modiflier [modif] e (7) 1 vt to modify, alter. 2 se ~

to be modified. • modification n<sup>f</sup> modification,

alteration.

modique [modik] adj (gen) modest, low; en/être

meagre. • modicité n<sup>f</sup> lowness.

modiste [modist] n<sup>f</sup> milliner.

modèle [modyl] nm (Espace) module; (Math,

Phys) modulus. moduler [modyle] (1) vt to modulate.

## modelle

modulation n<sup>f</sup> modulation, poste A ~ de fré-  
quence VHF ou FM radio.

modelle [mɔvɛl] nm (Anat) marrow; (Bot) pith. ~

modèle spinal cord; (lit, fig) pourri jusqu'à la ~

rotten to the core.

modieux, -euse [mɔvɛ, ɛs] 1 adj (a) (laid)

ugliness. (b) (femme) fright; (objet) eyeword.

modique, -euse [mɔvɛ, ɛs] adj (a) (moral) morals, avoir

~ sévère to have strict moral standards;

contraire aux bonnes ~ contrary to accepted

standards of behaviour; femme de ~ légeres

formes of easy virtue; (Jur, Presse) affaire de ~

cas; la police de ~ = the vice squad. (b) (coutumes)

conforms, habits, c'est entré dans les ~ it's become normal practice; les ~ politiques

of the political practices or usages; avoir des ~

exemples to have simple tastes. (c) (moralités)

manners, ways, qu'elles ~! what a way to behave!, what manners!; comédie de ~ comedy of

manners; (pol) 1 pron pers (a) (objet) me. Il nous a

regardés ma femme et ~ he looked at my wife

and me; écoute ~! just listen to that! Il

ne doit qu'à ~ qui n'a obéi me, I'm the only one

he obeys; ~ elle me déteste she hates me on her

(b) (objet) I, me\*, qui a fait cela? ~ (ce n'est pas ~) pas ~ who did this? I didn't own me; ~ le salut!, jamais! me, greet him!, never!; mon mari et ~ refusé monsieur my husband and I refuse; ~ parti que force-vous? when I'm gone what will you do?, what will you do with me away?; et ~ ne tire de plus belle! and ~ I (just) laughed at all the more; je ne sais pas va, ~ I (just) laughed at all the more; je ne sais pas va ~ I myself didn't see him. (c) (que qui, que) ~ qui vous parle, je l'ai vu I

myself, on personally saw him; c'est ~ qu'elle vient voir it's me she wants to see; et ~ qui avons espéré gagner! and to think that I had hoped to

win! (d) (avec prep) veux chez ~ come this is not mine; je n'ai pas ~ a pupil of mine; ce livre est à ~ this book belongs to me it's mine; il veux une photo de ~ he wants a photo of me. (e) (dans comparaison) 1, nm. Il mange plus que ~ he eats more than I do or than me; faire comme ~ do as I do, do like me\*. 2 nmf, le ~ le sol!, the ~ the sol!, the ego; notre ~ our true self. 3 nmf, le ~ le sol!, the ego; notre ~ our true self. 4 nmf, mon ~ my stamp.

modindre [mwidn] adj (a) (gen) less; ~ moins grand, less, lesser. (b) (enf) poor, less; ~ moins

les ~ les ~ the least, the slightest; (de deit) the lesser, the less; ~ le ~ the slightest, on remotest

deit; le ~ de mes malheurs the lesser of two evils; c'est le ~ de mes difficultés that's the least of my difficulties; c'est le ~ des choses it's a pleasure, it's the least I could do; certains spécialistes et ~ des das ~ disent que sont spécialistes et important ones at that say that. • modindien

adv; ~ modindien ~ they say that. • modindien

adv; ~ modindien ~ he was not in the least surprised.

moine [mɔn] nm monk, friar.

moineau, pt ~x [mɔnɔ] nm sparrow.

moins [mɔn] 1 adj (a) less; 3 fois ~ 3 times less;

il est ~ grand que son frère que je ne pensais

pas ~ as tall as his brother as I thought; he is less tall than his brother than I thought; Il a fait

encore ~ been qu'en juillet the weather was even

worse than in July; rien n'est ~ sur nothing is less

certain; c'est ~ tellement ~ cher it's so much

cheaper or so much less expensive; ~ je fume,

plus je mange le less I smoke the more I eat;

c'est le même genre, on ~ bien it's the same kind,

only (it's) not so good. (b) (superl) least. c'est la ~

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donée de mes élèves she is the least of

pupils; la température la ~ la plus

lowest temperature of the summer; ils la ~ savent the one I read (the)

2 nm (a) (quantité) less, dinner ~ vous ne l'obtiendrez pas à ~ you won't get

it to me (b) ~ de (quantité) less, no

(nombre) fewer, not so many; (heure, yet, ~ dure, dix, distance) less than, ~ ge ~ de bonbons et de chocolat eat ~ and less chocolate; les enfants ~ de ~ dren under 6 cu of less than 4 years of

childhood it is not yet midnight; you pas lui dormir ~ do 100 F you can't g

than 100 francs; il a ~ de mal que less trouble than we had; nous l'avons 5 minutes we did it in less than 30 minutes; en ~ de deux ~ in a flash; il ~ monde dommains there will be fe

tomorrow. (c) la ~ le least; c'est qu'on puisse faire it's the least one ca

est le ~ du monde socialistes if you at ~ (bit) ou the least worried. (c) qui as constraint il augme 500 F de

earns less than she does; one de ~ qu'ellos are 5 years your

is; il y a 3 verres en ~ (qui manquent glasses missing); (trop peu) we in short; c'est le même climat, it breus the same climate except for the fog, fog. (e) (signe cadratique) minute (minutes) ~ qu'il ne vienne un peu ~ at least; pour ~ to say the less least; de ~ en ~ less and less; da ~ think so at least; la ~ le sortit, si ~

pas frid le sortit, he go out, that in (on) cold

3 prep (a) (subtraction) 6 ~ 2 four equals 4, from 6 makes 4; j'ai retrou ~ le pentefeuille I found my bag

wall. (b) (heure) to. il est 4 (minutes) It is 5 (minutes) to 4; il n'est ~ 10 to 10. (c) (température) le ~ il ~ below freezing or minus ~ moins le ~ moins

mois [mɔn] nm (a) (période) month, a month's time; louer au ~ to rent by the per ~ ~ 30 francs a cu per month; un ~ 6-month-old baby; devoir ~ de ~ months' rent (b) (solde) monthly; ~ double extra month's pay (as bonus).

modindr [mwazin] (2) 1 vt to make me to go modindr. (3) (en province) to sh ~ un catch) to rot. on va pas ~ ~ nuit! we're not going to hang arc night-time! ~ moindre, a adj would ~ 2 nm mould, mildew. odore ~ de ~ mi

modindr [mwazin] nm mouldiness; (pic) moidre, enlever le ~ ~ sur un from

modindr [mwazin] nm harvest. faire vest. ~ de renseignements wealth

tion. • modindrasson (1) vt ~ cérâle gather in; champ to reap; ren

souvenirs to gather, collect. ~: ~e 1 nmf harvester, 2 nf, 3: ~use-batteuse nf, ~ ~ harvester.

moditré [mwazir] adj (gen) sticky; in atmosphere muggy. ~ moiteur sweatiness; mugginess.

moditlé [mwazit] nm (a) (partie) half, en deux ~s to halve sth, divide sth

two halves; donne-m'en ~ give ~ only (it's) not so good. (b) (superl) least. c'est la ~



## light-armed

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## ligula

*\*longwht-to* < *\*legwh-*, light in weight or motion (cf. LIGHTS, LUNG). 1. having little weight; not heavy. 2. having little weight for its size; of low specific gravity. 3. below the usual or defined weight: as, a light coin. 4. less than usual or normal in amount, extent, intensity, force, etc.; specifically, a) falling or striking with little force or impact; as, a light blow. b) of less than the usual quantity or density: as, a light vote, a light rain. c) not thick, coarse, or massive; delicate and graceful in structure: as, light tracery. light; architecture. d) not violent or intense; mild: as, a light wind. e) soft, muted, or muffled: as, a light sound. f) not prolonged or intense: as, light applause. 5. of little importance; not serious or profound: as, light conversation. 6. easy to bear; not burdensome: as, a light tax. 7. easy to do; not difficult: as, light work. 8. not burdened with grief or sorrow; gay; happy; buoyant: as, light spirits. 9. giddy; frivolous; capricious. 10. loose in morals; wanton. 11. dizzy; giddy. 12. of an amusing or nonserious nature: as, light entertainment, light reading. 13. containing little alcohol: as, light wine. 14. characterized by qualities suggestive of little weight; not dense, hard, full, etc.; specifically, a) not as full as usual; moderate: as, light meal. b) easy to digest. c) well leavened; soft and spongy: as, a light cake. d) loose in consistency; easily crumbled; porous: as, light sand. 15. moving with ease and nimbleness: as, she is light on her feet. 16. carrying little weight: as, we shall travel light. 17. unstressed or slightly stressed: said of a syllable in phonetics, prosody, etc. 18. having light weapons, armor, equipment etc.: as, a light tank. 19. in meteorology, designating a condition (*light air*) in which the speed of the wind is from 1 to 3 miles per hour. adj. lightly. v.t. [LIGHTED (A-d) or LIT (lit), LIGHTING]. [ME. *lyhten*; AS. *lyhtan*, *lyhtan*; also apheric for *light*]. 1. [Rare] to get down from a horse or vehicle; dismount; alight. 2. to come to rest after traveling through the air: as, we waited for the ducks to light. 3. to come by chance; happen (with on or upon). 4. to fall or strike suddenly, as a blow. Light in the head. 1. dizzy. 2. simple; foolish. light into, [Slang]. 1. to attack. 2. to scold; berate. light out, [Slang]. to depart suddenly. make light of, to treat as trifling or unimportant; pay little or no attention to.

**Light-armed** (lit'arm'd), adj. bearing light weapons.

**Light-en** (lit'ən), v.t. [ME. *lyhten* < *lyhten*]. 1. to make light; illuminate. 2. to shed knowledge or spiritual light on; enlighten. 3. to cause to flash in or as in lightning (with out or forth). v.i. 1. to become light; grow brighter. 2. to shine brightly; flash. 3. to give off flashes of lightning.

**Light-en** (lit'ən), v.t. [ME. *lyhten* < *lyhten*]. 1. a) to make lighter in weight b) to make less heavy; reduce the load of. 2. to make less severe, harsh, troublesome, etc. 3. to make more cheerful; gladden. v.i. to become lighter in weight. —SYN. see relieve.

**Light-er** (lit'ər), n. 1. a person or thing that lights something or starts it burning: as, a cigarette lighter. 2. [D.] *leichter* < *leicht* light), a large, open barge used chiefly in loading or unloading larger ships wherever shallow water prevents these from coming in to the shore. v.t. & v.i. to transport (goods) in a lighter.

**Light-er-age** (lit'ər-ij), n. [see -AGE]. 1. the loading or unloading of a ship, or transportation of goods, by means of a lighter, or barge. 2. the charge for this.

**Light-face** (lit'fās'), n. in *prints*, type having thin, light lines, distinguished from standard *boldface*, *extra-bold*.

**Light-fingered** (lit'fing'gərd), adj. 1. having a light, delicate touch. 2. skillful at stealing, especially by picking pockets; thievish.

**Light-foot** (lit'fōt'), adj. [Poetic] light-footed.

**Light-footed** (lit'fōt'əd), adj. stepping lightly and gracefully; nimble of foot.

**Light-handed** (lit'han'did), adj. 1. having a light, delicate touch. 2. having little to carry.

**Light-head** (lit'head'), n. a light-headed person.

**Light-head-ed** (lit'head'əd), adj. 1. delirious. 2. giddy; dizzy. 3. thoughtless; flighty; frivolous.

**Light-hearted** (lit'her'tid), adj. free from care; gay. light heavyweight, a boxer or wrestler who weighs between 161 and 175 pounds.

**Light horse**, light-armed cavalry.

**Light-Horse Harry** (lit'hōr'se). see Lee, Henry.

**Light-horse man** (lit'hōr'se man), n. [pl. LIGHT-HORSEMEN (-mən)], a light-armed cavalryman.

**Light-house** (lit'hōs'), n. [Early Mod. Eng. replacing earlier *pharos*, *pharos*, a tower located at some place important or dangerous to navigation; it has a very bright light at the top, by which ships are guided and warned at night].

**Light infantry**, infantry carrying light weapons and equipment; abbreviated L.I., Lt. Inf.

**lighting** (lit'ing), n. 1. a giving light or being lighted; illumination; ignition. 2. the distribution of light and shade in a painting. 3. in the theater, a) the art, practice,

tire, or manner of using and arranging lights on the stage. b) the stage lights collectively.

**lightly** (lit'hli), adv. 1. with little weight or pressure. 2. gently. 3. to a small degree or amount: as, to spend lightly. 4. nimbly; daintily. 5. cheerfully; merrily. 6. with indifference or neglect. 7. with little or no reason. 8. wantonly; shamelessly. 9. [Archaic], with ease; readily.

**light-minded** (lit'mind'ed), adj. flighty; thoughtless; frivolous.

**light-ness** (lit'nis), n. 1. the state, quality, or intensity of lighting; brightness. 2. the state of being lighter, or white, than to black; paleness; whitishness.

**lightness** (lit'nis), n. 1. the state of being light, not heavy; hence, 2. mildness, nimbleness, delicacy, cheerfulness, lack of seriousness, etc.

**lightning** (lit'ning), n. [ME. *lyhtning* < *lyhten*; see LIGHTEN (to illuminate)]. 1. a flash of light in the sky, caused by the discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth. 2. such a discharge of electricity.

**lightning arrester**, a device that protects radio or electrical equipment from lightning by causing the discharge to be grounded.

**lightning bug** (or beetle), a firefly.

**lightning rod**, a pointed metal rod placed high on a building, etc. and grounded at the lower end to act as a conductor and divert lightning from the structure.

**light-o'-love** (lit'ə-luv'), n. a woman who is wanted or inconstant in love.

**light opera**, a musical play with humorous situations, some spoken dialogue, and a happy ending; operetta.

**light quantum**, a unit of radiant energy equal to the quantum; photon: its momentum is equal to the energy divided by the velocity of light.

**lights** (lits), n. pl. [ME. *lyhts*, *lyhtes* < *lyht* (see LIGHT)]. adj.: so called from being lighter in weight than the rest of the body; cf. Russ. *lygots*, light. *lygots* (lung & Eng. *lung* < same base), the lungs of animals; *lygots*, sheep, hogs, cattle, etc., used as food.

**light-ship** (lit'ship'), n. a ship moored in a place dangerous to navigation and bearing a bright light at the masthead to warn pilots away from the spot.

**light-some** (lit'som), adj. [ME. *lyhtum*; see LIGHTE, adj., & -SOME], 1. nimble, buoyant, graceful, or lively. 2. light-hearted; cheerful; gay. 3. frivolous.

**light-some** (lit'som), adj. [ME. *lyghtsum*; see -SOME]. 1. giving light; luminous. 2. well-lighted; bright.

**lights out**, a signal, as in a military camp, etc., extinguishing lights at bedtime.

**light-struck** (lit'struk'), adj. in *photography*, injured or fogged by exposure to light.

**light-weight** (lit'wēt'), n. 1. one below normal weight.

2. [Colloq.] a person of low mentality or little importance. 3. a boxer or wrestler who weighs between 124 and 135 pounds. adj. 1. light in weight. 2. *Lightweights*.

**light-wood** (lit'wood'), n. wood, especially southern pine which burns readily and makes a bright fire.

**light-year** (lit'yeär'), n. a unit of astronomical distance equal to the distance that light travels in one year, approximately 6,000,000,000,000 miles.

**lign-aloes** (lin'əlōz, lig-nālōz), n. [ME. *lygne Aloes*; OFr. *lign* aloes, wood of aloes], 1. the resinous wood of the aloes tree, native to the East Indies, burnt for its pleasant aroma. 2. aloes, the drug.

**lign-eous** (lig'neəs), adj. [L. *lignosus* < *lignum*, wood] of, or having the nature of, wood; woody.

**ligni-** (lig'ni-), [*< L. lignum*, wood], a combining form meaning wood, as in *lignify*; also *ligno-*, or, before a vowel, *ligni-*.

**ligni-ka** (lig'ne-ka), n. *Lignite*: the Polish name.

**ligni-fication** (lig'ne-fi-kā'shən), n. a lignifying.

**ligni-fy** (lig'ne-fi'), v.t. [LIGNIFIED (-fid'), LIGNIFYING; *ligni-* + *fy*], to make into wood. v.t. to become wood or like wood as a result of the depositing of lignin in the cell walls.

**lignin** (lig'niñ), n. [*lign* + *-in*], an organic substance forming the essential part of woody fiber.

**lignite** (lig'nit), n. [Fr.; see LIGNE, -I-], a soft, brownish-black coal in which the texture of the original wood can still be seen; it is denser and contains more carbon than peat; also called *brown coal*.

**lignitic** (lig'nit'ik), adj. relating to lignite.

**ligno-** (lig'no-), n. lignin.

**ligno-cellulose** (lig'no-sel'yo-lōs'), n. [LIGNO- + CELLOLose], any of several combinations of lignin and cellulose; it forms the essential part of woody tissue.

**ligno-cellulose** (lig'no-sel'yo-lōs), n. [LIGNO- + -cellulose], any of several related tropical American trees and shrubs with leathery leaves, small purple flowers, and very hard, heavy, greenish-brown wood. 2. the wood of these trees.

**ligno-tartrate** (lig'no-tar'trāt), n. an inflammable derivative of petroleum, used as a solvent and illuminant.

**ligno-tar** (lig'no-tar'), n. [pl. LIGNAR (-tar)], lignin.

**ligno-tar** (lig'no-tar'), n. [pl. LIGNAR (-tar)], lignin.